

Today's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CENTAUR,"
Capt. Bannatyne, will be despatched on
SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [783]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL,
GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER
PLATE, &c.)
THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"
Capt. R. Conradi, will be despatched as above
on or about the 13th July.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [784]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "MOGUL,"
FROM HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THIS steamer has brought Cargo by S.S.
"COLUMBIA" from TACOMA
AND VICTORIA.
The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for consignment
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [1-74]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and
other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [130]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-
facture are sold throughout the
Far East and are invariably pre-
ferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.
The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those
charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US ARE
acknowledged by the leading English
makers to be equal to those of their
own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest
living authority on Water, reports as
follows on the water as prepared and
used by us in our manufacture:—
"It possesses an extremely high de-
gree of organic purity and is
of most excellent quality for
"drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1898. [7]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is very satisfactory to note the steady
decrease in the number of plague cases
that has taken place during the last few
weeks, and we look forward to being able
to record that the disease has once more
disappeared from the Colony. We are
sorry to learn, however, that the white-
wash brigades have ceased work, and that the
number of men on plague duty has been
decreased. Too much attention cannot
be paid to keeping the Chinese quar-
ters of the town in as clean a state as
possible, and we think it a mis-
take that the cleansing work should be
stopped, or at all events considerably
curtailed, directly the disease shows signs
of disappearing. That the city urgently
needs cleansing, and keeping clean, is
amply demonstrated by the manner in
which plague has broken out yearly ever
since 1894, and unless steps are taken to
improve the condition of the Chinese
quarters before next spring we have no
doubt that the disease will again break
out with as fatal results as ever.

It is not the slightest good starting on
the cleansing of the Chinese quarters as
soon as the disease makes its appearance.
That is simply closing the gates after the
enemy has gained an entrance. What
should be done, and must be done, if the
curse of periodical visitations of the plague
is to be removed, is not only to make the city
clean, but to keep it clean. The Chinese will
never keep their dwellings sweet unless
they are periodically inspected, and we are
of opinion that a certain number of men
should be constantly employed in visiting
at regular intervals the different districts
where the Chinese dwell, and seeing that
the places are not allowed to get into a
bad state. Those who refuse to cleanse
their dwellings should be fined, and the
fines should be increased for a second
offence. We believe that the Chinese
would soon learn that it was far cheaper
to be cleanly, and the result would be that
we should have less to fear from the
yearly outbreak of plague in the surround-
ing districts.

The cost of keeping a force of inspectors
constantly at work searching for Chinese
filth would certainly increase the Colonial
expenditure to some extent, but, on the
other hand, the few thousand dollars ex-
pended in this way would be amply repaid
by the immunity from plague that would
result from it, and we do not believe that
it would cost so much to keep a per-
manent staff employed as to engage men
for cleaning work after the disease
had broken out. Hongkong is filthy,
dirty, and consequently unhealthy, and
no expense should be spared to render
it less so. We are convinced that the
business men of the Colony would warmly
welcome any scheme by means of which
the trade of the Colony would not be
hindered by the yearly appearance of
plague, and we recommend the Govern-
ment to consider the matter and to take
prompt and efficient steps for ensuring the
cleanliness of the city throughout the
whole year, instead of, as at present, merely
beginning this very necessary work
when forced to do so by the outbreak of
an epidemic.

REUTERS MESSAGE.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, June 20th.
Admiral Camara's squadron has been sighted
off Cabotage. (Cape de Gata). It is re-
ported in Madrid that General Sallier's ex-
pedition has landed near Santiago de Cuba.
A Manifesto signed by thirty-five provincial
associations and eighteen newspapers in Cata-
luna, declares that immediate peace will alone
prevent the ruin of Spain.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 21st June,
2 new cases and 2 deaths from plague were
reported, making the total since 1st January
(172 days) 1,294 cases and 1,139 deaths.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FOR allowing an accumulation of filth on his
premises, a Chinese resident of Upper Lascar
Row was to-day fined \$15, in default 14 days.

SENATOR ALLISTON has drawn up an estimate,
from which he calculates that the war will have
cost a minimum of \$300,000,000 by July 1899.

THE hearing of the charge of receiving a bribe
against Sanitary Inspector McAllister was to-
day formally remanded till Tuesday, the 28th
inst.

A CHINESE cook found guilty of having three
pounds of opium unlawfully in his possession,
was to-day fined \$30, in default two months' gaol.

INSPECTOR DUNCAN charged two dealers to-day
with having unjust weights in their posses-
sion. Fines of \$25 were inflicted. In some
similar cases of lesser importance fines of \$7
were imposed.

THE war transport, *Boreas*, of the Imperial
navy, embarked at Odessa a week or two ago
about 3,400 troops for Port Arthur and Tientsin.
In addition to the steamers *La Alfi*
and *Canlon*, the Volunteer Fleet Association
have chartered two other French steamers—the
Mailla and *Libelle*—as auxiliary transports.

THERE is considerable apprehension in Ceylon
of a pest of the rice weevil, that is doing much
harm in India and Burma. It attacks the stores
of paddy and rice, and its ravages can be pre-
vented by the use of naphthalene.

THE German cruiser *Prinzess Wilhelm*, which
had been at Nagasaki for nearly a month,
left for Manila on the 15th inst., one day sooner
than was expected. Stores and provisions for
three months were placed on board the vessel
before leaving.

A NEW shell invented by Captain Hahn, of the
Japanese Navy, a vernacular paper says, will
have a tremendous influence on modern war-
fare, and if the Government adopts the new
shell, it will mean more in the way of prepared-
ness for war than five or ten battleships!

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* from
Cambridge:—"The following extract from the
Boswell manuscript in the library of Downing
College, Cambridge, on the possession of Manila
and the Philippine Islands by the English may
be of interest just at present:—"On top of the
organ gallery of King's College Chapel hang
nine colours, put up in May, 1763, by Sir Wm.
Draper, a Fellow of this college, as trophies of
victory over the city of Manila and Philippine
Islands in 1762."

THE *Daily Chinese Progress* says that a
Swedish missionary in Shanghai petitioned the
Provincial Judge to the effect that although the
outcasts committed last year in Puchow had been
settled the slanderous book "Chi Ching Lu," the
exposition of which by a "licensee" excited the
people to the disturbance has not been destroyed
by the magistrate as was requested. The
missionary therefore prays that this might be
done in order that anti-Christian feelings among
the people may be eradicated.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Mercury*
from Kuling on the 12th inst., says:—"Already
over fifty foreign residents are here, and new
arrivals are coming daily. Most of the busi-
nesses are in full swing, and everything will
soon be in running order. Building or repairs
are going on all over the place, and Kuling will
soon be a large European town, free from Chi-
nese, with the exception of servants. We shall
be enjoying 70 deg. Fahr. while you are swea-
tering between 90 deg. and 100 deg."

SINCE the British ships arrived at Wei-hai-wei
the place has been flooded by Chinese, there
now being about two thousand there, while pre-
viously the British occupation there were barely
twenty. Nobody appears to feel certain that
the British Government really intends to hold
the place and the result is that none care to
spend money in purchasing land and erecting
houses and shops until something definite has
been settled. The Chinese are nightly stealing
the planks landed for building and repairing
jetties.

ACCORDING to the native papers, the French
Government, on the ground of the dismissal of
the French instructors from the Foochow Dock-
yard, which was done by H.E. Yu to curtail
expenses, has demanded the cessation of Foochow.
In addition, that the undertaking of construct-
ing the railways in Kiangsi be given to French
contractors. Unless this demand is granted
specimens of men-of-war will be sent to Kiangsi,
and the French declare they will use force of arms.
The Ministers of the Taung-tai Yamen replied
that the question must be thoroughly considered,
and prayed that hostile action might not be re-
sorted to hastily.

THUS THE *Critic*:—"The other day I referred
to the disgraceful state of affairs which prevails
with regard to the inadequate supply of paint
"allowed" to her Majesty's ships. Now, further
details reach me which illustrate how impera-
tive is the call for reform in this direction. I am
acquainted with a case where, not so very long
ago, a certain Commander in the Service, blast
beyond his competitors with private means, openly
announced to the authorities at Whitehall that,
if they would appoint him to a particular ship,
he would undertake to expend during the com-
mission £1,000 upon keeping the vessel spick
and span. The appointment was duly made,
and the ship is to-day serving on the China
station."

H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, one of the most popular
ships in Australian waters, according to the
Sydney Telegraph, was recently despatched to
Tasmania for surveying duty, but on arrival at
Hobart Town she received orders from the Ad-
miralty to proceed to Hongkong. The return
trip from Hobart to Sydney was somewhat length-
ened, owing to the fact that the passage had to
be made under sail, due to an accident to the
boiler of the propeller. The *Waterwitch* is an
auxiliary yacht pure and simple. She was de-
signed by St. Byrnes, of Liverpool, on the lines
of Lord Brassey's yacht, *Sundman*, and she was
constructed by the same builders. She was
purchased by the Admiralty and has since been
employed in surveying work on the Australian
station.

THE Court of Appeal has given judgment in an
action by a Volunteer against three of his com-
rades for false imprisonment and assault. The
regiment to which all the parties belonged had
been in training at Shorncliffe, and the day the
trial was held at that time they so acted the
defendants were no longer under military law,
but were mere civilians, and he entered judg-
ment for the plaintiff for £100 damages against
each defendant as awarded by the jury. The
Lord Justices now, on appeal, decided that all
the defendants had done was to carry out the
orders of their superior officer, which they could
not disobey without being themselves liable to
be punished. They, therefore, entered judgment
for the defendants.

A CLUB is being erected at Wei-hai-wei as well
as a canteen and we hear that the place has a
very go-ahead air about it. Some naval officer's
wives, at present staying at Chiao, intend re-
moving to Wei-hai-wei to be with the fleet.

AN Imperial edict of the 14th instant proclaims
that in the future if any one shall be so fortunate
as to receive a reward from her Majesty the
Empress Dowager, or be given a high military
or civil post of the first rank, or a Vice-Presi-
dency of a Board, such recipients of her
Majesty's favour shall be allowed to address
memorials directly to her Majesty giving thanks
for said favours. The Tartar Generals, Viceroys,
and Governors of provinces, and Assistant
Military Governors are also to be included in the
above permission.

A NEW idea in ship propulsion is to be tested on
a small English boat. The propeller is to be
placed in a central space a short distance from
the bow, and from this space two offices, in-
clined downward and outward are to extend to
the bow, and two similar ones to the stern. The
inventor's theory is that, as the water enters the
offices at the bow, the upward gradient will
tend to reduce the movement of the water in the
propeller chamber, and that the screw will be
more effective in this still water than in the
flowing race past the propeller in ordinary ships.

News of a serious conflagration comes from
Dongola in the Celebes. Whilst the Dutch
steamer *Van der Lyn* was loading there on the
30th ult. the attic roof caught fire and the
other, the fire demolishing a large portion of the
town, 177 houses being destroyed. The out-
break is believed to have arisen through a woman
frying plantains, the roof of the house in
which she was catching fire, and causing her
death. This, however, was the only fatality.
A number of godowns belonging to the Arab,
Malay and Moorish merchants of the place were
gutted.

THE man who refuses to "kiss the book" in a
court of law on sanitary grounds generally raises
a laugh against himself as agent of monomania.
But the fate of a policeman in the parish
of Langton, Malvern, and the report of the
medical officer to the Warham Rural District
Council, will probably increase the number of
jurors and witnesses who refuse to take the oath
with the accompanying ceremonial. Of this
policeman, Dr. Lys says his death was registered
as "due to acute ulceration of the throat, and
there is every reason to attribute this fatal il-
lness to the dangerous practice of kissing the
book." A sanitary blinding seems to suggest an
easy escape from the difficulty—a blinding of
metal, for instance, which permits periodically
of a thorough cleansing.

THE ceremony of *lungku* (i.e., the removal of
the objects of worship in the Ito Shrine to the
temporary new shrine) was held on the night of
the 13th inst. The ceremony is described as
being a very impressive and solemn one. The
removal was completed at 10 o'clock at night.
H.H. Prince Kaya superintended the arrange-
ments. Music was played till daybreak, and at
dawn a religious service was held under the
superintendence of Prince Kaya. Prince Iwa-
kura, an Imperial messenger, read an address.
The 2nd battalion of the 33rd Infantry at Nagoya
served as a guard of honour. Notwithstanding
the rain a large crowd of worshippers was pre-
sent. H.H. Prince Kaya had fasted for a week
prior to the performance of the ceremony "in
order to sanctify his body."

ACCORDING to advices received from Paris the
largest and best equipped balloon ever con-
structed is being made ready for a journey to
the North Pole and the rescue of Andrée. It
will be in charge of the famous French
aeronauts, Louis Godard and Edouard Surcouf.
The most original feature of this balloon will be
a system of ten small reservoir balloons. It
will be much larger than that used by Andrée,
and will be called *La France*. It will be capable
of remaining sixty days in the air. The whole
party will consist of seven persons. These will
be made up of the chief of the expedition, three
aeronauts, one meteorologist, one explorer and
one physician. Louis Godard will be chief,
Edouard Surcouf his first aeronaut and M. Cordt
second aeronaut.

LORD Albert Osborne says a good word for the
German Emperor in the *Saturday Review*:—"From
the moment the first English yacht hove in
sight the Emperor was on the alert to show
the competitors and their friends every politeness
in his power. It is no easy matter to make
35 or 40 Englishmen—most of whom did not
know a single German present, and the majority
of whom had never seen each other before—feel
at home in a strange land; but the German Em-
peror did it, and that quickly. He is so alive,
his large-temperament, and the small jokes
thrown in from time to time all combine to make
the ordinary mortal abandon whatever reserve
he has come prepared with. His Majesty gave
a large State dinner party on his yacht, the
Hohenzoellern, in honor of her Majesty's Jubilee,
to which he invited all the Englishmen who
had sailed over the course for his cup. Next
day there were races to the Baltic, for which
his Majesty had entered his own yacht, with
special prizes for the English yachts, as they
were all cruisers and could not compete with the
modern racing yachts. In the evening his
Majesty presided at 'Koelpe', or grand beer-
drinking, which is held at a restaurant at a
small village on the Baltic, where all the
Englishmen were again made welcome, and
special attention was shown to them. Not only
were all the entertainment arrangements carried
out in the most elaborate and successful manner
but also all details about tugs to tow the yachts,
moorings, and such minutiae, which ensure the
comfort of a yachtsman, were thought out before-
hand, down to the slightest particulars; and
these arrangements, I believe, all emanated
from the German Emperor himself."

TWO men found guilty of leading the riotous
mob the other day at Ningpo were by orders of
the Tsoai of Ningpo summarily decapitated on
the 13th instant. The execution took place in
the great courtyard in front of the Ningpo district
magistrate's yamen. It being feared that if the
men were taken to the usual execution ground
outside the city walls a rescue by their friends
would be attempted.

MESSRS. Ramage and Ferguson (Limited),
Leith, have launched a steel screw steamer of
6,000 tons draught capacity, constructed to
the order of the East Asiatic Steamship Com-
pany (Limited), of Copenhagen, for their trade
between the Baltic and Continental ports with
Siam, China, and the Far East. The new
steamer, which is named the *Cathay*, is of the
following dimensions: Length over all, about
380 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 370 ft.;
breadth moulded, 45 ft. 6 in.; depth moulded,
29 ft. Amidships a very long bridge is fitted,
having first-class cabin accommodation above
in large deck-houses. Triple-expansion engines
are supplied by the builder, having cylinders
25 in., 48 in. and 66 in. in diameter by 45 in.
stroke, supplied with steam from three very
large steel boilers working up to 160 lbs.
pressure.

WAR GOSSIP.

THE U.S. despatch boat *Zofra* left for
Manila this morning. When she first ar-
rived she anchored off Stonecutters in Chi-
nese waters. The Chinese Government
through Mr. Hillier, Commissioner of Imperial
Maritime Customs for Kowloon District, notified
the officer in charge that China was bound
to observe neutrality towards the vessels of both
belligerent powers, in which step she is only
following the course of all self-respecting nations.
The vessel was given a concession of 24 hours
and it was asked that she should not take in
any stores as it would lead to troublesome in-
vestigation. The commander of the *Zofra* pro-
mised not to do so and the vessel left as stated
above.

A romantic but at the same time an utterly
nonsense story reached Hongkong the other day
from Manila and affords a fair specimen of the
"war news" fabricated by some folk. The
story goes that a Spanish captain and his men
met a force led by Aguinaldo. Before fighting
began the Spaniard challenged the leader of the
rebels to single combat to the death. The
challenge was accepted and the Spaniard was
mortally wounded with a sword thrust in the
throat, but as he was falling he drew his revolver
and shot the rebel through the head, killing him
at once. This is a sensational story indeed and
perhaps many will be quite disappointed to learn
that it is nothing but fiction after all.

One of the rebel leaders, we are informed on
good authority, is a young Spanish officer who
went over on account of a junior officer in his
regiment being promoted over his head.
We were shown to-day a photograph of a
Philippine rebel leader recently taken in a Hong-
kong studio. The portrait is interesting as
showing the fighting style of the Philippine officers.
He wears a broad-brimmed sombrero, and a
white military looking tunic and trousers. The
latter are bound closely round at the ankles and
a pair of high leaved boots completes the uniform.
Around the waist is a broad leather belt sup-
porting a revolver in holster over the right thigh,
and instead of the regulation "slang" sword he
carries a most formidable looking sword bayonet
that should be every bit as useful. It is un-
derstood that the officer in question is still here and
that he has charge of the manufacture of ex-
plosives for the insurgents.

A young American blue jacket, wearing the
cap ribbon of the *Monoway* has found himself
in a quandary in Hongkong. He came ashore
from the *Zofra* yesterday, with no idea that the
ship was to leave so suddenly. When he went
to go aboard he found to his dismay
that the vessel had gone. This is rather
an awkward time to be absent from one's ship
and the far is of opinion that he will get stiff
punishment when he reaches the fleet as well
as a docking of privation. A captain who
intends visiting Manila shortly has generously
offered the blue jacket a free trip down at an early
date.

There is a whisper about town that some very
interesting relics of the Manila Bay action have
reached Hongkong, including uniforms of high
Spanish officers and it is further said that they
are going home to Madame Tussaud's show in
London.

THE CHINA GAZETTE SAYS:—

It is reported that Admiral Diederichs, who
left Nagasaki in his flagship, the *Kaiser*, for
Manila, is likely to play a highly important part
in subsequent developments in that region. We
are given to understand that the German Ad-
miral will endeavor to prevent Admiral Dewey
bombarding the city, on the ground that such
an act would entail useless destruction of life
and property in an unfortified city, and that the
Spanish fleet having been destroyed the U.S.
Government should be able to land a sufficient
American force to maintain its authority with-
out resorting to the last resource—bombard-
ment.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S TOMB.

Captain Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor at Yoko-
hama, who has just been down the Inland Sea
on business connected with the stranded steamer
Arctura Maru, late English steamer *Lauder-
dale*, which lies close to the sandy bay south of
Hiroshima and very close to the direct passage
of steamers of all nationalities passing through
from Kobe to Shimoda, writes to the *Yokohama
Herald* to say that while he was on the island
it was brought to his notice that an English
officer had been buried there. Walking about
half a mile along the beach he was shown,
beautifully situated between two fir trees, a
stone bearing an inscription of which the
following is a translation:—
"British Naval Officer buried here 1868.
H.B.M.'s ship *Sylvia*, Capt. St. John, 1868."
Captain Efford adds that the lower block is two
feet square, the next 18 inches and the upper
column 8 inches square by 3 feet high. All the
characters being in Japanese. What struck him
most forcibly was the apparent care that has
been taken to preserve this grave, which is all
of granite and polished. At each corner of the
grave there were little bamboo flower stands, full
of flowers, which appeared to have been only re-
cently put in. This shows that although years
have passed away, the naval officer buried on
Hiroshima is not neglected by our Japanese
friends there.

THE CAIN ROAD MURDER.

At the Supreme Court this morning in the
Criminal Session before His Lordship St. J. W.
Carleton, Chief Justice and a special jury, the
case of Jotto da Matta Orosio, clerk, charged
with the wilful murder of Francisco Xavier de
Jesus on the evening of May 9th was resumed.
The Attorney General (Hon. W. M. Gopdend)
instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. L.
Dunne) proceeded and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.,
instructed by Mr. E. J. Gillet, appeared for the
defence.

The jury consisted of:—Messrs. Her-
bert Smith, J. Orange, S. Hancock, M. C. J.
Grote, A. F. Smith, G. Champoux, J. G. Smith.
Mr. Francis continued his cross-examina-
tion of Miss Portia. She remembered giving
evidence at the Police Court.

"Do you remember telling the Magistrate that
you were under the impression that the other
person struggling with defendant for the revolver
after the shooting was the man who did not know
that (that) that Xavier was there? I did not say
that he was not there. I did say that I
did not know who was there."

You told the Magistrate a few days after the
event that you did not know who was there?—
Before that I knew he was there.

You told the Police Magistrate you only
thought you remembered seeing him; yesterday
you said you were sure he was there. What
makes you sure of it now? I suppose you have
been talking with other people about it since—
No answer.

Counsel questioned witness on the conflicting
nature of her evidence before the Court yester-
day and before the Magistrate regarding the
position in which she and defendant were sitting
in the verandah. Witness replied that she was
badly understood at the Police Court and admitted
that the interpreter there was the same
person as that before the Court.

Has the defendant ever been in the habit of
crying?—Sometimes.

Is it a fact sometimes that without any ap-
parent reason he bursts out crying?—Yes.

In reply to further questions witness said
that she did not receive any letters from defendant
after 9th May. She remembered receiving the
letter of 22nd April but did not know whether
this was the last or not.

A large number of letters written by defendant
to Miss Portia and others were put in by
Mr. Francis. They were all written in the
same style, the former accusing Miss Portia
of being unfaithful and demanding in despair-
ing terms the disclosure of the identity of the
alleged "betrayal" and "seduction." These were
written by Miss Portia to protect her innocence
and state that it was she who should have
doubted his love and not be hers.

The cross-examination continuing.
In his conversations with you from the begin-
ning of March onwards was the prisoner talking
to you in precisely the same way as in these
letters?—Sometimes.

In the letter of yours to him of 3rd March,
you say "You have not dedicated a true love to
me otherwise you would not have delayed the
wedding so long. What do you mean by de-
laying the wedding so long?" I said it was
delayed but it was not delayed.

Then what you said in this letter was not
correct?—It is correct but I wanted to say this.
Did you not threaten to commit suicide and
make away with yourself?—Yes, I simply wrote
it but I never thought of doing it.

You have already told us that there were no
real grounds for his suspicions, had he ever
told you what reasons he had or thought he had
for suspecting you?—No.

By the Chief Justice:—
In his conversations with you about this mat-
ter did he or did he not speak about the deceased
Mr. Jesus?—He did.

Of his being the "betrayal" as he calls it?—
Yes.

Did you let Mr. Jesus know about this state
of things?—No.

I am going to ask you but I think I must, Did
he talk to you about this, you once or more than
once?—More than once.

So far as you know did the prisoner ever
charge the deceased personally about this thing?
—I do not know.

When he treated you in this harsh way, as
you say, why did it not break off the engage-
ment?—I told him to break it off but he would not.
Had the deceased a violent temper or
a mild temper?—At times he was violent.

By the jury:—
When did these liberties between you and the
prisoner commence?—About a year or two ago.
And did they go on until this time or did they
stop?—They went on.

What was the last time so far as you can
remember? About 7th May.

Dr. Jordan gave evidence as to being called
to No. 2 West Terrace about 7 p.m. on the 9th
May. When he went there deceased's life was
quite extinct. Deceased had four bullet wounds,
any one of which would have been sufficient to
cause death.

Mr. C.E. Flores, assistant of Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co. deposed to selling the revolver
produced and a dozen cartridges to defendant
on the afternoon of 9th May.

Dr. J. A. Lowson spoke to the post-mortem
examination and P.C. Faberty testified to finding
a bullet in the verandah of No. 2 West Terrace.
Miss de Jesus, widow of deceased, and Mrs. de
Jesus, widow of deceased, were also called to
give evidence.

In answer

WRECK OF THE "SMIT"

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the Dutch steamer *Smit* which occurred a few days ago on the Korean coast.—The *Smit*, 1,339 tons, Capt. E. J. Karst, left Newchwang 31st May, at 9 a.m., bound for Yokohama carrying 100 tons of cargo and 100 passengers. All went well till noon on June 2nd. As the vessel neared the southern coast of Korea she got into a fog. At 12.30 a.m. on 3rd she struck the South Black Rock about midway between Chelap and the mainland. The vessel sank with 15 minutes in deep water (20 fathoms). The crew, consisting of 17 Europeans, 4 Chinese, with 7 Chinese supercargo, took to the ship's three boats, and the weather being smooth, landed with little difficulty on the rock, one of the boats, which had been damaged when being lowered, being broken in landing. On the following day, the 4th, the Captain and some of the crew went to a larger island in the neighbourhood where there was a Korean fishing village. They were received with great kindness by the Koreans. The Chinese were able to communicate with the Koreans by means of the written character. The Koreans at first arranged to send the shipwrecked men to the Korean mainland, but afterwards they found a Japanese fishing boat which agreed to take them to the nearest port or put them aboard a passing vessel. The fishermen took them first to the Goto, where they stayed for two days, and then came on to Takashima, whence they were brought up by the *Yungo*. The rescued men say that they received also very kind treatment from the Japanese who brought them over. The crew are at present lodged in the Sailors' home. The *Smit* was built in 1884 by Mr. J. Smit, of Holland.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN GRIDLEY.

The obsequies over the remains of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley, of the U.S. ship *Olympia*, were solemnized on the 9th June at Yokohama in the presence of representatives of the official and private American community, together with many friends of other nationalities. The body was conveyed from the O. & O. S. *Capitol*, the ship on which Captain Gridley died at 10.45, in the ship's boat, manned by all the officers of the *Capitol*, the coffin being draped in a blue pall, marked with white stars, and accompanied by a wreath. The boat was towed by the *Servant's Mission* launch, the *Gleason*. On arriving at the steps the bearers, who were sailors from the U.S. Hospital and representing the U.S. warship *Katigh*, *Concord*, and *Zealand*, conveyed the remains to the hearse. Shortly after a large escort of sailors from the Japanese gunboat *Hikyu* landed, and then the procession formed and proceeded to the Union Church where the funeral service was held. The procession was headed by the Grand Hotel band, which played Chopin's funeral march; it then followed the escort from the *Hikyu* under arms, the Clergy taking next position. These preceded the hearse and pallbearers, the latter being the U.S. Minister, Mr. E. Back; Consul-General Gower, of Yokohama; Mr. F. Anderson, U.S. Hospital, Lieut. Commander Biddle of the *Baltimore*; Dr. Hooker, of the British Naval Hospital; Capt. Davis, R.N.R., and Paymaster Galt and McDonald. Then came the body-bearers. The mourners followed with a company of men from the Japanese gunboat next in succession. Then came the captain and officers of the *Capitol*, who were: Captain Sealby, F. Beadnell, 1st officer; W. F. Morgan, 2d; W. Hols, 3d; C. H. Gerdner, purser; H. Goro, chief engineer, and T. Mallory, Surgeon. Officers from foreign vessels came next in rotation, followed by distinguished persons and delegates from Government offices, a large number of the European community taking up the rear. The Kencho was represented by Governor Asada, the Secretary, and the Chief of Police. Marquis Goroza de Nembihi was also present. The ceremony at the church comprised reading addresses by the Hon. Col. Back, United States Minister, Mr. J. F. Gower, U.S. Consul General, and the Rev. Mr. Bond. The remains were afterwards cremated, the ashes being sent to the deceased's family in the United States.

NURSES MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above Fund are acknowledged with thanks. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. Jackson, will be glad to receive further contributions:—

Already acknowledged	\$800
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"What's the charge against the prisoner?" asked the judge. "Forgery, your honour," replied the counsel. "What do you mean by signing another man's name to a cheque?" said the magistrate, addressing the prisoner. "If I please your honour," was the reply, "I am so well known that I was afraid to sign my own name to it."

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TIENTSIN, June 11th.

I may as well give you fair and definite warning that at this season of the year my Hongkong readers must be content with very small bits from the north. We have arrived at that crisis in our year's affairs when fatuous imbecility takes the place of what we are pleased to call sense during the cooler months, and is accepted with an unconditional philosophy which only demands a uniform degree of imbecility from all who call themselves friends. The slightest departure in the direction of enterprise, energy, originality, or justice is immediately and remorselessly stamped by a stare, a stare which informs you plainly as stark as a spear that Tientsin does not go in for that sort of thing in June. There is one topic of conversation and only one allowed with any pretence of interest or enthusiasm. That is Peltahio. You would hardly fancy the theme would stand daily usage at the Tennis Courts, the Club, the tiffin table, and the evening promenades in the Park without getting threadbare; but it does; and the amount of interest which can be got out of any ordinary gathering on the eve of tiffin can only be realized by the attentive listener gilded with some feeble sense of humour. The very pronunciation of the name is "Punch" all to itself. There's the gushing damsel or juvenile and flimsy matron who tells you in a high falsetto that she is going to "Pay-tahio," and the blarney girl who sticks out her departure for "Peltahio" with the very prolonged and fading gradually away on a downward, exhausted grade. Then there is the Synagogue Authority who by dint of severe practice has approached the native rendering of "Polder-beer," and the newly arrived American snaphoot at 11 "Pay-tahio" and so on.

Then there are the things that ought to be taken, and the things that certainly will not, and the prophecies which ought to be pondered, and for an equally dead certainty will be completely disregarded, thus in one way and another what with anticipations and experiences Peltahio as a subject of conversation sustains us through May and June, and even when the holiday makers return it is not finished, as then we have reminiscences of Peltahio for at least a month, so that I hope all due allowances will be made for absence of stirring and sensational news.

TIENTSIN IS STILL PARCHED.

The drought is becoming serious. Taku has had a deluge the other day, and Shanghai has had the usual allowance of showers. But here we are, week and week out without a drop. For two days the most business-like clouds swept along on a gale almost on a level with the housetops, but hardly a sprinkle fell and now the sun is flaring away and the dust flying as merrily as if no rain for eight months was quite the proper order of things. The Chinese are at talking of floods, I am afraid when it does come it will be a case of inches of water and plenty of disease.

A REALLY REMARKABLE

instance of rewarded virtue is demonstrated by the return of Mr. Wu Mon Telo to office as Managing Director of the Railways. Mr. Wu is familiarly known here as We Jun pak, and is the comrade and general confidant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here, a tremendous well, immensely rich, and strange to say, honest also. He has a great reputation with foreigners, and his recommendation by special Imperial Decree on the 6th inst., has given great pleasure. He held the post formerly for about two years, but made himself so unpopular with the Chinese officials by suppressing squabbles and steadily refusing to condone irregularities, that they raised an agitation against him and obtained his dismissal. When he left the railway the foreign employees gave him a very handsome expression of their regard in the form of an address, a competent variety rarely paid here to Chinese officials. What was the precise cause for his recommendation I do not know, but whatever they are it is very satisfactory to find the Government deliberately selecting a man to office whom they know to be honest. It looks as if the prejudice against uprightness was a trifle less bigoted than before.

ANOTHER ENCOURAGING SIGN

is the fact that at least one and possibly more of the competitors for *Chun* sack at the late metropolitan exams was a Christian and I am told that this is the first time that any such rank has been attainable by followers of the barbarian creed.

YET ANOTHER ENCOURAGING SIGN

is the number of New Schools being opened. They are better than nothing, but what China wants is systematized and universal education. The country is ripe for it, and the people are hungry for it, as the voluntary establishment of these schools, chiefly for some branch of Western learning, proves. All that is wanted is for the Government to engage a sufficient number of foreigners to organize the things intelligently, and their recommendation by special Imperial Decree on the 6th inst., has given great pleasure. By education and education alone can China possibly be saved. But even now the day grows old.

JAPAN HAS DEMANDED

as an offset to the recent Shari riot a distinct Japanese Settlement at that and all the other new Treaty Ports; also the 100,000 compensation; the punishment of the ringleaders, and a guarantee from China of better behaviour in future. These demands do not amount to much, with the exception of the indemnity, as Japan has previously held out for separate settlements in all the ports, and as for the arrest of the ringleaders, and China's guarantee, we know what they are worth.

OUR CUSTOMS FOLKS

are all agog with hope and fear in the news from Shanghai about the increase in the Customs pay, as nothing is yet officially known here. But I believe that for once Shanghai has given us something better than a blunder, and great is the rejoicing hereat.

I WAS RIGHT!

The mysterious document found on or in the Great Wall was Marco Polo's Will, and it is not bad reading either. Curious that even then the City of Peking had such incurious times, and that it should never have recovered from the complaint.

WENG TUNG-HO'S DISMISSAL.

The following is the text of the Imperial decree of the late late dismissal, Weng Tung-ho from office.—The Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Revenue, Weng Tung-ho, appears to have attended to his duties of late in such an unsatisfactory manner as to raise the ire of every one against him, which has resulted in repeated denunciations being made to the Throne. Moreover, even when in private audience with us, he has acted in a most unseemly manner, following his own whims and wishes and thereby revealing to us that he is trying to encroach on our prerogatives in his lust for power. The accused is therefore clearly unfit for his post as a member of our Grand Council. In fact he should have his conduct investigated and severe punishment be meted out to him, but remembering that he was for many years our Tutor in the Yüehing Palace we cannot bear to give him the severe punishment he deserves, and we therefore command the accused Weng Tung-ho to resign his post at once and return to his native town, in order to save himself from future trouble. A special decree.—N. C. D. News.

POLITICAL NOTES.

So much interest attaches to the instructions to colonial Governors on the subject of belligerent cruisers, which are a corollary to the Home Secretary's circular letter published with the Proclamation of Neutrality, that it is worth while recalling the precise phraseology of the Liver, KIDNEYS, & GENERAL PROSTRATION. Kolacticum gives health, strength and energy as no other preparation has ever been able to do. Medical men recommend and use it professionally for its marvellous recuperative powers.

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